









# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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## THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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## THE MUSE.

From the Democratic Review.

### THE BALLOT BOX.

*Freedom's consecrated dove,  
Casket of a priceless gem;  
Nobler heritage of power  
Than imperial diadem!*

*Corner stone, on which was rear'd  
Liberty's triumphal dome,  
When her glorious form appeared  
'Midst our own green mountain home.*

*Furnished by as noble blood  
As mortal veins e'er run,  
By the toil of those who stood  
By the side of Washington—  
By the hearts that met the foe  
On their native battle plain,  
Where the arm that strikes the blow,  
Never need to strike again.*

*Where's the craven that would dare  
Mar it with polluted breath!  
Scared and cursed, be to share  
The traitor's shame—the traitor's death!*

*Let his faithless heart be torn,  
From his reckless bosom river,  
And upon the whirl wind borne,  
To the earth be given!*

*Guard it, Freemen!—Guard it well!  
Spotless as your maiden's fame!  
Never let your children tell  
Of your weakness—of your shame!  
That their fathers basely sold  
What was bought with blood and toil,  
That you bartered right for gold,  
Here on freedom's sacred soil!*

*Let your Eagle's quenchless eye,  
Fixed, unerring, sleepless bright,  
Watch when danger hovers nigh,  
From his lofty mountain height;  
While the stripes and stars shall wave  
O'er this treasure pure and free,  
The land's Palladium; It shall save  
The home and shrine of Liberty.*

### LOSS IN DELAYS.

Slam delays, they breed remorse,  
Take thy time while time is lost thee;  
Creeping snails I have weakest force,  
Fly their fault lest thou repeat thee;  
Good is past when soonest wrought,  
Lingering labors come to nought;  
Hoist up sail while gale cloth last,  
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;  
Seek not time when time is past,  
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure,  
After-wits are daily bought,  
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought;  
Time wears all his locks before,  
Take thou hold upon his forehead;  
When he flings he turns no more;  
And behind his scalp is naked,  
Worlds adjourned have many stays,  
Long dennis breed new delays.

### Speculation: or Dyspepsia Cured.

By H. T. TUCKERMAN.

When the mind's free, the body's delicate.

Learn.

The romantic traveller who enters Italy at Leghorn, cannot but feel disappointed.—No antiquated repose broods, like a dream, over the scene; no architectural wonders arrest the eye. The quays present the same bustle and motherly groups, observable in every commercial town; and were it not for the gallant slaves, whose fetters clank in the thoroughfares, and the admirable bronze group, by Pietro Tacco, around the statue of Ferdinand I., it would be difficult to point out any distinctive feature amid the commonplace associations of the spot. To a stranger's eye, however the principal streets afford many objects of diversion. The variety of costume and physiognomy is striking, in a place where pilgrims and merchants, Turks and Jews, burly triars and delicate invalids are promiscuously clustered; and one cannot long gaze from an adjacent balcony, without discovering some novel specimen of humanity. A more secluded and melancholy resort in the English burying ground, where hours may be mused away in perusing the inscriptions that commemorate the death of those who breathed their last far from country and home. The cemeteries devoted to foreign sepulture, near some of the Italian cities, are quite impressive in their isolated beauty. There, in the language of a distant country, we read of the young artist suddenly cut off at the dawn of his career, and placed away with a fair monument to guard his memory, by his sorrowful associates, who long since have joined their distant kindred. Another stone marks the crushed hopes of children who brought their dying mother to this clime in the vain expectation to see her revive;—names, too, not known to fame, grace these snowy tablets—the last and affecting memorials of departed genius. Monte Nero is an agreeable resort in the vicinity where the Italians make *sillieggiatura*, and the foreigners ride in the summer evenings, to inhale the cheering breeze from the sea. Leghorn was formerly subject to Genoa, and remained a comparatively unimportant place until Casmo I. exchanged for it the Episcopal town of Zarzana. I had quite exhausted the few objects of interest around me, and my outward resources were reduced to hearing Madame Ungher in Borgia in the evening, and dining in the afternoon in the pleasant garden of a popular restaurant; when one day as I saw

walking along the crowded street, my attention was arrested by a singular figure in the doorway of a fashionable inn. It was a lank, sharp featured man, clad in linsey-woolsey, with a white felt hat on his head and enormous twisted stick in his hand. He was looking about him with a shrewd gaze in which inquisitiveness and contempt were strangely mingled. The moment I came opposite to him, he drew a very large silver watch from his sob, and, after inspecting it for a moment, with an impatient air, exclaimed.

'I say stranger, what time do they dine in these parts?'

'At this house the dinner hour is about five.'

'Five! why I'm half starved and its only twelve. I can't stand it later than two. I guess you're from the States?'

'Yes.'

'Maybe you came here to be cured of dyspepsy?'

'Not exactly.'

'Well, I'm glad of it, for it's a plague waste of money. I just arrived from New Orleans, and there was a man on board who made the trip all on account of dyspepsy. As good as told him he was a fool for his pains. I know a thing or two, I guess. You see that stick? Well, with that stick I've killed six alligators. There's only one thing that's a certain cure for dyspepsy.'

'And what's that?'

'For a moment the stranger made no reply, but twisted his stick and gave a wily glance from his keen, gray eyes, with the air of a man who can keep his own counsel.'

'You want to know what will cure dyspepsy? Yes.'

'Well then—Speculation!'

After this announcement the huge stick was planted very sturdily, and the spectral figure drew up to its utmost tension, as if challenging contradiction. Apparently satisfied with my tacit acceptance of the proposition, the man of alligators grew more complacent.

'I'll tell you how I found out the secret. I was a school master in the State of Maine, and it was as much as I could do to make both ends meet. What with flogging the boys, leading the choir Sundays, living in a leaky school house, and drinking hard cider, I grew as thin as a rail, and had to call in a traveling doctor. After he had looked into me and my case, "Mister," says he, "there's only one thing for you to do, you must speculate." I had a kind of notion what he meant, for all winter the folks had been talking about the eastern land speculations; so, says I, "Doctor I haven't got a cent to begin with." "So much the better," says he, "a man who has money is a fool to speculate; you've got nothing to loose, so begin right away." I sold my things all but one suit of clothes, and a neighbor give me a lift in his wagon as far as Bangor. I took lodgings at the crack hotel, and by keeping my ears open at the table and in the bar-room, soon had all the slang of speculation by heart, and having the gift of gab, by the third day out-talked all the hoarders about "lots," "water privil-gees," "sites" and deeds.' One morning I found an old gentleman sitting in the parlor, looking very glum. "Ah," says I, "great bargains that of Jones, two hundred acres, including the main street as far as the railroad depot—that is, where they're to be when Jonesville's built. Some people have all the luck," says the old gentleman. There isn't a better tract than mine in all Maine, but I can't get an offer?" It's because you don't talk it up," says I. "Well," says he, "you seem to understand the business." Here's my bond, all you can get over three thousand dollars you may have?" I set right to work, got the doctors to mention the thing as a rare chance, whispered about in all corners that the land had been surveyed for a manufacturing town, and had a splendid map drawn, with a colored border, six meeting houses, a lyceum, block of stores, key-scales, a state prison and a rural cemetery—with Gerritytown in large letters at the bottom and then hung it up in the hall. Before the week was out, I sold the land for cash to a company for twenty thousand dollars, gave the old gentleman his three thousand, and have been speculating ever since. I own two-thirds of a granite quarry in New Hampshire, half of a coal mine in Pennsylvania, and a prairie in Illinois, besides lots of bank stock, half of a canal and a whole India rubber factory. I've been in New Orleans buying cotton, and came here to see about the silk business, and mean to clip into the marble line a little. I've never had the dyspepsy since I began to speculate. It exercises all the organs and keeps a man going like a steamboat.'

Just then a bell was heard from within, and the stranger, thinking it the signal for dinner, precipitately withdrew.

*Cure of Voluntary Starvation.*—Whilst residing at Rome, I paid a visit to the lunatic asylum there; and among the more remarkable patients one was pointed out to me who had been saved with much difficulty from inflicting death upon himself by voluntary starvation in bed under an impression that he was dead, declaring that dead people never eat. It was soon obvious to all that the issue must be fatal, when the humane doctor brought him of the following stratagem: Half a dozen of the attendants, dressed in white shrouds, and their faces and hands covered with chalk, were marched in single file, with dead silence, into a room adjoining that of the patient, where he observed them through a door purposely left open, sit down to a hearty meal. Halloa!" said he that was deceased, presently, to an attendant, "what be they?" "Dead men, was the reply. "What rejoined the corpse, "do dead men eat?" To hear they do, as you see," exclaimed the attendant. "If that's the case," he said, "I'll join them, for I'm famished;" and thus instantly was broken the spell.—London *Advertiser*.

*A Dog Story.*—The Troy Whig relates the following anecdote of a Newfoundland dog.

On a certain Sunday after church the family were assembled in the drawing room, and every member of it, with one exception, occupied in reading. The dog after making a reconnaissance of the party proceeded of his own accord to the library, and taking down a book from the shelves, returned and presented it to the individual who was unoccupied with that convenient instrument for whiling away the long quarter of an hour before dinner.—*Keystonian*.

### THE DEMOCRAT'S CREED.

We earnestly entreat every person into whose hands this paper may fall, to read, study and understand the following Creed.—It is worth all the thought that is necessary to a full understanding of it, and in our view is the best embodiment of the Democratic faith, that has ever yet been given to the world.

*Principles.—1st. The rights of man are not grants of privileges; they are derived from no compact; but are founded on the simple fact that man is man. They cannot be alienated by the individual, given or taken away by civil authority.*

*2d. Every man, by virtue of the fact that he is a man, has the right to develop freely, and to perfect all his faculties. His whole nature, as moral, intellectual, and physical being.*

*3d. Every man has a right to freedom of industry, freedom of thought, and freedom of conscience.*

*4th. The rights of society can never be in opposition to the rights of the individual, if they could be right would be able to change its nature, and become wrong, and there would be the foundation of a perpetual war with the individual and society, in which both parties would be, at the same time and in relation to the same proposition, in the right and in the wrong.*

*5th. That social state, therefore, which does not respect all and every one of the rights of its members, is by virtue of that fact wrong and needs to be revolutionized, reformed, or ameliorated.*

*6th. Government is the creature of society, and is restricted in its functions to the omission of maintaining, from all encroachments, the rights of individuals and of society.*

*Objects.—Our objects are to ascertain in detail and determine with precision what are the rights of man and society, to ascertain and fix the boundaries of the legitimate province of Government, to keep government within its province, and lastly to labor for such reforms in governments, in the individual, and in society, as will secure to every member of the community the opportunity and the means to do, what he is fitted to do, and to do, by the nature and faculties with which he is endowed.*

*Means.—Our means are simple, but mighty, and such as can work no injustice to governments, or to individuals. The causes of all existing abuses, therefore, can be removed only by knowledge and love; these are our means. We wish to direct our own attention, and that of the whole community, more directly than it has heretofore been, to the whole subject of the rights of man, and the means of promoting the progress of Man and society.*

*We therefore propose to inquire into the whole subject, and to inform ourselves as to what the Rights of Man and Society really are; also to ascertain how far those rights are acknowledged, secured or enjoyed in the present social state, and how far custom, prejudice, false notions, governments, or legislation, disregard, abridge, or attempt to interfere.*

*If we can do something to diffuse justice and knowledge among the people on these great subjects, and to kindle up in our hearts and in the hearts of others a love of virtue, and the genuine sentiments of humanity, we shall at least do something to preserve our rights as far as already obtained and to obtain them where they are yet denied.*

*Let the people once perceive and understand their rights—receive and understand what is wrong in our present systems of legislation, and defective in our social arrangements, and let them be inspired by a true sense of the worth of Man, as man, and they will easily and peacefully effect all the governmental and social reforms needed to place every man in the free and full enjoyment of all his faculties!*

*Father Miller.—*The Rev. Dr. Weeks, of Newark, N. J., a distinguished theologian, has recently delivered a course of Lectures in that town on the doctrines advanced by Father Miller and his followers. The Reverend gentleman has very ably handled the subject, and proves beyond the shadow of doubt that Miller is entirely wrong in his calculations, and that he bases his theory on fallacies and perverted data. He quotes from the most celebrated writers upon sacred history, and states that most of them were very cautious upon a subject which it is almost impossible for the mind of man to comprehend. According to the learned Doctor, Miller has made more than thirty mistakes in his Scriptural dates, perverts well-authenticated facts, and founders most of his calculations on mere conjecture. That portion of Dr. Weeks's lectures which we have read, displays great research, and an extensive knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, as also the writings of ancient and celebrated theologians. Father Miller, we think, has been used up, if we may apply a vulgar but comprehensive expression, by the learned Doctor, and any person of common sense, will come to the same conclusion. We have ever looked upon the advocate of the second Advent as more knave than fool, and have pitied the poor deluded beings whom his false and pernicious doctrines have led astray. We trust that when this year runs out, and his doctrines are falsified, as most assuredly they will be, and the glorious sun will be found to shine as brightly as ever, and old earth still revolving upon its axis, that Miller and his followers will then come to their senses, and be satisfied with this world, and not to be so anxious hereafter to bring it to a permanent end.

*Milk Sickness.—*Mr. Herrington has now in press, and will be ready for delivery in the course of this week, a pamphlet on the subject of the Trembles or Milk Sickness. To ascertain the cause of this terrible malady has puzzled the skill of some of our most learned physicians, some of whom have devoted much time and labor to its investigation.—Mr. Herrington is a practical and skilful Farrier and is intimately acquainted with the diseases of horses and cattle. He has inquired into the cause of this disease which originates among the animals, with great industry, and believes he has accomplished this aim and ascertained the true cause. We have glanced over his pamphlet in sheets, and have been much interested in it. It will be found very valuable, indeed invaluable, if the true course of milk sickness be as he believes deve oped.—*London Lancer*.

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*KICKING FROLIC.—*In some of the new counties in the Western country, they occasionally get up a nice bit of fun, which is termed a "Kicking Frolic." Never having attended one of the back-woods "stampedes," we were entirely at a loss as to their object, or the manner in which they are carried on, until we met with the following description going the round of the papers.

"It seems that having no *felling mills* in the new districts, whenever a fine piece of cloth is taken from the loom, a 'kicking frolic' is got up, which amounts to the same thing as one of the former machines in the long run, although the *modus operandi* is by hand, or rather by foot. But we will let one who has taken a kick at a piece of cloth, tell his own story:

"The young folks of both sexes congregate from the whole settlement, on a certain evening, for this purpose, and the girls particularly look with as much anxiety for the fate as any of the city belles could possibly feel for the approach of their most magnificient balls. When the guests are all assembled, and the usual preliminaries passed, the host enters with the newly woven cloth, and carefully spreads it over the floor. He then covers it completely with that delectable substance *yell soft soap*, which saturating it throughout, renders it in order for the commencement of the sport. Then the fun begins. The ladies divest their feet of all their covering, and tuck up the skirts of their dresses to a convenient height; then the gents, with the utmost nonchalance, draw off their boots, pull off their stockings, and roll up their pantaloons to a corresponding height. Thus accoutered, the whole company form a circle upon the cut-pred cloth, seated upon chairs, each one holding on to a rope wound round the circle, some what after the manner that youngsters perform the play of Copenhagen: Then the kicking commences, and the soap suds fly around, until the faces and clothes of the kickers, the chairs, tables, floor, and in short, everything about is completely spattered. Sometimes there will be two or three of the youths sprawling on the floor, having lost their hold on the rope and such boozing and laughing when one of their girls happens to slip down you never saw. As the work progresses and draws to a close, the sport increases. All the spectators are invited to join in, and as the spectators increase, so does the fun. At last the circle is broken, and the youth who has been most violently kicked, and who has been most frequently and in the greatest number, is declared the champion. The *Yell soft soap* is then washed off, and the fun continues.

"We venture to assert that in a printing office containing fifty journeymen, there will be found more learning, intelligence, and sterling good sense, than ever will be found in an equal number of legislators in any State in the Union. The brightest names in the page of history belong to Printers, and in our own day and generation we can point to prominent actors on the stage of life who are proud of the profession which first engrossed their attention and prepared them for future usefulness. Printers looking up! Does the editor suppose that the gentleman referred to will be humored by a seat among a body of blockheads not one in ten of whom possesses a moiety of the ability that distinguishes the members of the art preservative of all arts?

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SENATORS LOOKING UP.—A journeyman printer by the name of Kelly, is a candidate for the Pennsylvania Legislature from the Philadelphia District.

The above paragraph is from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, and to our notion it is peculiarly rich. Printers looking up! Well, as Addison says in one of his incomparable essays, "that sentiment can pass."

The editor of the Courier may be a bright star, in the firmament of letters for ought we know—he may possess the erudition of a John son and the philosophic profundity of a Newton—the withering sarcasm of a Jeffries, or the boldness of thought of a Macintosh—but, in our opinion, he is decidedly the smallest quill driller that ever wasted ink and paper. Printers looking up! Does the editor suppose that the gentleman referred to will be humored by a seat among a body of blockheads not one in ten of whom possesses a moiety of the ability that distinguishes the members of the art preservative of all arts?

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From the U. S. Saturday Post.

#### LIST OF ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the public Acts passed at the last session of Congress, together with a list of a few of the important projects that did not pass. By their absence from the list of enactments, the non-passage of others will be learned. In addition to these public bills, about 134 private bills, principally relating to individuals, have been enacted.

The Civil and Diplomatic, the Army, the Navy, the Indiana Treaty and the Fortification Appropriation bills—five in number.

An act further to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the Military service of the United States.

An act to provide for carrying into effect the treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain.

An act providing the means of future intercourse between the United States and China.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions.

Authorizing the re-issue of Treasury notes and for other purposes.

To bring into the Treasury money received by certain public officers before they can be disbursed and for other purposes.

To authorize the chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State to frank public and official documents sent from that office.

Making appropriations for pensions.

To permit the entry of merchandise recovered from shipwreck, in certain cases, free from duty.

Declaring Robinson, in the State of Maine to be a place of delivery.

To amend the laws regulating imprisonment for debt within the District of Columbia.

To perfect the titles to lands out of the Arkansas river, held under New Madrid locations and pro emtions rights under the act of 1814.

In relation to the two per cent. fund of the State of Mississippi.

Regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coins in the U. States.

To fix the value of certain foreign monies of account in computation at the custom houses.

To test the practicability of establishing a system of electro magnetic telegraphs by the U. States.

To modify the act entitled 'An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or part by steam.'

To repeal the bankrupt act.

In relation to the exemplification of the records of land patents and other evidences of title.

Authorizing the sale of lands, within the improvements thereon erected by the U. S., for the use of their agents, teachers, farmers, mechanics, for other persons employed among the Indians.

To provide, in certain cases, for the sale of real estate of infants within the District of Columbia.

Grant a pension to certain widows of the Revolutionary soldiers.

To authorize the election or appointment of officers in the Territory of Wisconsin.

For the protection of commerce on the western shores of Lake Michigan.

Providing for the settlement of claims for supplies furnished the Florida militia.

To set aside certain reservations of lands on account of live oak, in the south eastern district of Louisiana.

Authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor of Memphis, in Tennessee.

To authorizing the investigation alleged frauds under the pre-emption laws.

Providing for the sale of certain lands in the State of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians, and for other purposes.

To amend an act, entitled 'an act making an appropriation for the erection of a man hospital at or near Ocracoke, North Carolina.'

Amendatory of an act establishing the branch mint at Dahlonega, of Georgia.

To fix the compensation of the Commissioner of Public buildings.

To reduce the salary of the surveyor of the Port of Camden, New Jersey.

To repeal an act, entitl'd an act to extend the collection district of Wiscasset.'

Directing the survey of the northern line of the reservation for the half breeds of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians.

Amendatory of an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.'

Altering the times of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

To amend the charter of the town of Alexandria.

To re-enact and continue in operation the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors of the U. States.

To continue the office of Commissioner of pensions.

To authorize the legislature of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, to settle the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in those States.

To provide for holding circuit courts at Williamsport, in the western district of Pennsylvania.

To change the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of East Tennessee.

To change the place of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of Maine.

To continue in force an act therein mentioned, relating to the port of Baltimore.

For the payment of seven companies of Georgia militia for services rendered in the years 1840-'41.

To amend an act establishing a district court of the United States at Wheeling, Virginia.

Regulating the mode of paying over to the State of Alabama the two per cent. fund relinquished to said State by the act approved on the 4th day of September, 1841.

#### NOT PASSED.

To enable the general reader, to come directly to an understanding of what important or prominent bills failed to pass, we enumerate the following, which, among others, into that predicament:

To provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce prior to July 31, 1800.

For the augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.

Establishing different ranks in the navy

of the United States, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the commencement of certain fortifications, for repairing of old works, and for military surveys.

To provide for the disposal and management of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson to the United States, for the establishment of an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

Making appropriations for the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and certain harbors.

To reduce the compensation to members of the Senate, members of the house of Representatives of the U. States, and other public officers.

To reduce the postage on letters, to fix the same in decimal currency, to regulate the postage on newspapers, and to abolish the franking privilege.

Regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and rivers, &c.

To authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon, for extending certain portions of the laws of the U. S. over the same, and for other purposes.

To prevent the employment of private express upon mail routes, and for the prevention of frauds upon the revenues of the Post Office department.

For the relief of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

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Mr. KENNEDY addressed the citizens of this place on Thursday and Friday evening, and will again this afternoon, for the purpose of giving an account of the doings of the late session of Congress, and explaining his own course in that body. He has been favored with large and attentive audiences, and the reasons he has advanced for the course he felt it his duty to pursue were perfectly satisfactory to all, and convinced them that their confidence in his talents and integrity was not misplaced. Mr. Kennedy has improved much by the collision with the master spirits of the age which his election to Congress has brought him into; and he bids fair to attain a lofty place among the public men of the country.

On Monday and Tuesday next, Mr. Kennedy will speak at Augusta, Noble Co. On the Monday and Tuesday following, being the 10th and 11th inst. he will be at Lima, Lagrange Co.

More Whiggery.—The Maryland Legislature has adjourned without electing an U. S. Senator, or districting the state. The whigs had a majority in the Senate; the democrats in the House, and on joint ballot. As the whigs could not elect a Whig Senator, nor gerrymander the state so as to secure an undue portion of whig members of Congress, they have taken the responsibility of preventing an election of either, and Maryland will consequently be without a representation at the next meeting of Congress, and have only one Senator, unless a special session of the Legislature should be called to complete the business which the late legislature ought to have done. Truly, whiggery is the "same old coon" wherever it dare show its head. It may be remembered that the whigs at the late session of the Legislature of Indiana, used every effort to prevent the election of a Senator; and in Ohio, last summer, they resigned their seats and abstained, so as, by not leaving a quorum, to prevent the state from being districted, and the members of Congress elected at the time fixed by law.

The Maryland legislature passed a law for selling all the state's interest in works of internal improvement, and taking pay in state bonds. If this can be accomplished on the terms proposed, it will nearly wipe off the whole of the state debt.

We have received the proceedings of a Democratic Convention held in Adams county, which we will publish in our next. They breath a right spirit; the nomination of A. Kennedy for Congress is responded to with acclamation.

Court-House burnt.—On Saturday last, the court-house at Augusta, Noble county, was consumed by fire, together with a portion of the records of the county, and all the books and papers in the Auditor's office. The contents of the Clerk's office were mostly saved. The court-house was a very neat frame building, and nearly new. The fire originated from some coal which had been thrown from one of the offices amongst the ashes.

Another.—The court-house in Peru, Miami co., was burned down on the 16th ult. together with all the records and papers of the county. This court-house was built of brick; the fire commenced in the roof, and is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the chimney.

In the last Times there is a disgusting article intended as an attack on our correspondent 'L.', and purporting to come from the late editor of that print. It appears to us there must be some mistake in this. The article so much resembles the filthy language used by the editor of the Indiana Journal in his late controversy with the State Sentinel, that it was evidently either written by him, or stolen from his columns. If Mr. Wood, after two weeks' consideration, could not say anything original, or less offensive to the moral sense of the community, he had better have let it pass unheeded.—His obscene insinuations are no more applicable to "L." than they would be to himself; and it is certainly a poor compliment to the character of the readers of the Times to obtrude such a vile mass of stolen trash on them. It is a particularly unfortunate publication for the editor, as its virulence has led many to inquire what could have irritated him to depart so far from the bounds of propriety and decency, and the result has been that scores who did not before understand the delicate allusion to his origin, which touched him to the quick, have now become acquainted with the whole circumstance.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The first naturalization law required a residence of but two years. This was passed under Washington. On the coming in of Adams and the Federal party that sustained him, the time was extended to fourteen years, and the alien and sedition laws passed. Afterwards, the exertions of the democrats reduced them to five years, where they yet remain. Many of them still wish to bring them back to the original two years. Mr. Whitcomb is among the number. The following letter on the subject is in the last Lafayette Eagle:

Dear Sir;—Your note of this date is this moment received.

There were many topics on which I should have been pleased to express my opinions in my late address in Lafayette, including that of our naturalization laws, but which were omitted partly through inadvertence and partly for want of time.

When we achieved our independence, and struck from our limbs the shackles of foreign tyranny, it was proudly proclaimed that our free soil should be the resting place for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations, and that our arms should be thrown open to every one seeking a home, and a refuge among us. It was in this spirit, that under the administration of the great and good WASHINGTON (soon after the establishment of our government) our naturalization laws required a residence of only two years, with the intention of renouncing all foreign allegiance, to constitute a full claim to all the rights of a citizen of the United States. It was only at a later period, (I think during the administration of Mr. Adams, the first President of that name,) that the requisite residence was extended to five years, and the law has remained so ever since. I apprehend that this extension of time was occasioned by a well known, but an unfounded prejudice against foreigners, and which gave birth to the alien law. Who does not know the important and glorious services of a Lafayette, a Kosciusko, a Kalb, a Pulaski, Steuben, and of the numerous other foreigners, especially the warm hearted dan l'earless sons of the Emerald Isle, and the industrious and liberty-loving Germans, who aided us in battling for our liberty in the war of the revolution? And who does not feel grateful to these services? The foreigner who flies to us for shelter from the oppressions of the old world, gives, thereby, the strongest assurance of his love of freedom and his attachment to our republican institutions. He becomes among us subject to his proportion of the taxes for the support of our government, he is liable to be called on to bear his bosom in the defense of his adopted country, and he has ever shown himself ready to respond to the call. Ought he not to have a voice in the government of that country which he supports with his means, and defends at the hazard of his life? I think so. They are a part of the great mass of suffering humanity and as such deserve our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.—We inhabit a country of almost boundless extent, and no apprehension need be felt that there is not room for all lovers of liberty who seek a home and a resting place from want and oppression. I am therefore of the opinion that the period of naturalization should not exceed the two years, first established by the general government, if indeed it shall not be still shorter.

I am very respectfully,  
Your obt' servant,  
JAMES WHITCOMB.

Mr. KENNEDY addressed the citizens of this place on Thursday and Friday evening, and will again this afternoon, for the purpose of giving an account of the doings of the late session of Congress, and explaining his own course in that body. He has been favored with large and attentive audiences, and the reasons he has advanced for the course he felt it his duty to pursue were perfectly satisfactory to all, and convinced them that their confidence in his talents and integrity was not misplaced. Mr. Kennedy has improved much by the collision with the master spirits of the age which his election to Congress has brought him into; and he bids fair to attain a lofty place among the public men of the country.

On Monday and Tuesday next, Mr. Kennedy will speak at Augusta, Noble Co. On



## United States Calendar for 1843.

President, JOHN TYLER.  
Vice President, W. P. MANGUM.

Cabinet—Secretary of State, Daniel Webster; Treasury, Walter Forward; War, John C. Spencer; Navy, Abel P. Upshur.

Pastor General, C. A. Wickliffe;

Attorney General, Hugh S. Legare.

Com'r of Patents, H. L. Ellsworth.

Com'r of Land Office, Thomas H. Blake.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney; Associate Justices, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, P. V. Daniels, John McKinley, and John Catron.

Reporter, Richard Peters. Clerk, William T. Carroll. Marshal, Alexander Hunter.

## Indiana State Register.

SAMUEL BIGGER, Governor;

SAMUEL HALL, Lieut. Governor;

WILLIAM SHEETS, Secretary of State;

MORRIS MORRIS, Auditor of State;

GEORGE H. DUNN, Treasurer;

E. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Dist. Judge;

C. CUSHING, U. S. District Attorney;

H. BASSETT, Clerk;

ROBERT HANNA, U. S. Marshal;

ISAAC BLACKFORD, CHARLES DEWEY, JEREMY SULLIVAN, Judges of the Supreme Court;

P. H. COBURN, Clerk.

## TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Allen county, February 6. August 14.

Adams " March 6, September 4.

Wells " March 13, September 11.

Huntington March 20, September 18.

Whitley " March 27, September 25.

Noble " April 3, October 2.

Lagrange April 10, October 9.

Steuben " April 24, October 23.

De Kalb " May 1, October 30.

J. W. Borden, President Judge.

W. H. Coombs, Prosecuting Attorney.

County Commissioners sit on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.

Probate Court sits on the second Monday in February, May, August and November.

S. S. MORSS, Auditor of Allen Co. T. K. BRACKENRIDGE, Treasurer, do. Offices, in public building, corner Main Street and Public Square.

P. G. Jones, Clerk of Circuit Court—Office in the second story of Barnett & Hanna's brick building, Columbia street.

R. E. FLEMING, Recorder. Office on Clinton Street, one door north of the Bank.

Fort Wayne City Council meets first Monday in each month. Henry Lotz, Mayor; Wm. Lytle, City Recorder; Office, east of Treasurer's.

Fort Wayne Branch Bank. S. Hanna, President; H. McCulloch, Cashier; M. W. Hubbell, Teller. Notes for discount to be offered on Tuesdays.

**FORT WAYNE MAILED.**  
Logansport, arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings—departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

[During canal navigation this mail will arrive on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.]

Muncie City, arrives Saturday and Tuesday; departs Sunday and Wednesday.

Piqua, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

Windsor, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

Elyria, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; departs Wednesday and Sunday.

Whitby Pigeon, arrives Wednesday; departs Thursday.

Branch C. H. arrives Thursday, departs Monday.

Pulaski, arrives Saturday, departs Thursday. Whiting C. H. departs Friday morning, returns in the evening.

S. NOEL, P. M.

## Evening School.

E. H. MURRAY has opened an evening school at his School Room in Baynes' Addition, where he will attend from 7 until 9 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening—Young gentlemen and ladies, desirous of improvement, may, by favoring him with a call, expect to be attended to in every branch of writing, Arithmetic, Grammatical Geography &c. at \$1 per quarter, profit furnishing their own light.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Bauer late of Allen County, State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them directly to the administrator, who is now in the process of settling the estate. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LOUIS WOLKE, Admin.

Feb 17, 1843.

**County Orde's taken at Par**

A T this office on newspaper and printing accounts, if offered during the present month, **most kinds of Produce will be taken fair market prices.** November 12 1842.

**SOLE LEATHER**—A lot of first rate Spanish and Eastern Sole Leather, will be sold very low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS' New Cash Store. Sep. 23, '42.

**Lafayette Flour.**

ON commission, a superior lot of superfine flour from the Lafayette Mills.

S. HINTON.

**TOBACCO WANTED.**

T HE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

J. M. SNVELY.

June 24, 1842.

**Medical Notice.**

D OCTORS THOMPSON & STURG, respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their own branches. Office next door to Compton and Scott, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON  
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

**Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.**

T HE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main-st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for lumber, wheel, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet us attention.

Turcingside at their shop.

JOHN M. MILLER.

## PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine

AND  
Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842.

JON L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

B Y an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangement, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not so well applied. Among them may be particularly named:

B. A. Cooper, Aug. Kendall, Whitfield, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parker Gedwin, Hawthorne, Stever, Padding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Campbell, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Taft, Estes, Evans, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Seigwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics, during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liability of editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for the accuracy of view they may contain, as is usually appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The portraits with which this intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky; Silas Wright of New York;

James Buchanan, of Penn.; John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina; T. H. Benton, of Missouri; R. J. Walker, of Mississippi; Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.; C. C. Cambray, of New York; Governor Dorr, Rhode Island; Porter, of Pa.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of home production, according to the taste of the editor.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the obligation of the above magazine, judge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be of the most rapid conveyances to the scattered towns in the interior where the subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing offices of the undersigned, enable them to make good their promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To print the proper objects in view, and render upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter.

The United States Magazine will be placed on a nail, at least with the leading monthly periodicals, and in the course of time, will be presented to the public in a good and substantial manner, prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will be required to their comfort.

Bisbar is furnished with excellent liquors. His stable is provided with an abundance of feed, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMOVS, Feb. 4, 1842.

## FASHIONABLE Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite

the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets of a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Flour and Salt at retail. A lot of prime home made Yarn, &c.

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BOOTS & SHOES.—  
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